

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1835.

No. 45. Vol. 50

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,

DANL. BRADFORD,
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST., A FEW DOORS BE-
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
For one year in advance \$2 50
" Six months do 1 50
" Three months do 1 00
If not paid at the end of 6 months 3 00
" within the year 3 50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the office.

ADVERTISING.
For 1 square or less 1 or 3 insertions \$1 00
Do do do 3 months 3 00
Do do do 6 months 5 00
Do do do 12 months 10 00
Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

TERMS.—6 months credit for all sums over \$30 bond and approved security will be required—\$20 and under, cash in hand.

From the Maysville Monitor.

[Written on a mountain called Olympus, near the Olympian Springs, Bath county, Ky.]

The Olympus of Thessaly, Heaven crown'd hill,
High o'er the storm, in sunlight yet not
But the soul thrilling cadence of music is still
On the Mount of the Muses and throne of the Gods.

One daring hand has swept o'er the string,
By the last touch of Orpheus, hallowed with fire,
And numbers like crystal, of Olympus spring,
For millions to quaff and nations admire.

'Twas Byron whose soul with triumph unsated,
From the Olympian sunlight—emaptured the
throng.

While the music with a wreath of evergreen wreath-
ed,
To crown him the monarch of Poets and Song.

But Olympus of Bath, thy foliage clad top
Can't echo the strain of so mighty a bard,
Yet the Goddess of Liberty deigns here to stop,
And religion and Liberty's anthem is heard.

Man's puny might, dare not furrow thy brow,
Like ocean unscathed by the primeval curse,
As the sun at creation, it smiles on thee now,
The tower of Nature and Eagle's nurse.

Joze's mighty bird, from the azure height
Shed the bright coronation of Liberty's star,
While it trembled in regions of eastern light
And shone from our banner triumphant in war.

Proud bird of that banner on this lofty station,
In the sunlight of ages shall rest,
While thy pinions of light from the face of crea-
tion,
And the stars of the Union illumine her breast.

That banner—Olympus, around thee will wave,
And the star of Kentucky, in its galaxy shine,
While the laurel is green on the patriot's grave,
And Liberty's Eagle o'er shadows her shrine.

SYLVIA.

There never was a more unfounded assumption than that which takes the election of Joseph Ritner, as a proof of hostility to Van Buren in Pennsylvania. It may serve very well to cheer the opposition in other states; but every man in this commonwealth, whether for or against the Baltimore nominations, knows better. The late result was brought about by a wide spread opposition to George Wolf. The yeomanry of the State were determined that he and his friends should no longer remain in power, and all their efforts to keep their places, and to weaken confidence in Mr. Muhlenberg's strength, while it decreased the vote for the Lewistown nomination, certainly did not increase that cast for the present incumbent. The great body of the people would not vote for Wolf. They were diligently taught to believe that it was useless to vote for Muhlenberg, and the result has been the success of the anti-masonic candidate, for the purpose of putting down the three term principle, and of rebuking in the severest way the effort of a Governor to re-elect himself. That such was the case is clearly shown by the heavy vote so far ascertained to have been given for Reform, with which the Van Buren party are completely identified, and with which they entered the contest.

It is a fact now generally admitted, that the unpopularity of the present Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania is so great, that he would have been beaten single handed. He was very near it in 1832, and escaped defeat by the meagre majority of three thousand votes; yet in the following month the State was carried for Andrew Jackson, by the sweeping majority of twenty-four thousand. In a like manner the triumph of Ritner in 1835 has no connexion with the Presidential election in 1836. It is, therefore, idle to say that Pennsylvania has forsaken her principles, and has forsaken them for a cause, which has no rallying point but a negative one, that of hostility to the Baltimore nominations.

The body of the friends of Muhlenberg and Wolf—although the former could not possibly have been prevailed upon to vote for the latter—are for Van Buren and Johnson. It is probable that their joint vote will amount to 95,000.

This will leave a clear majority, under all circumstances, of at least 10,000 votes for the Baltimore nominations, which we doubt not will be swelled to 20,000 by November 1836, by the aid of that body, which disliked Wolf, doubted

Muhlenberg's strength, and voted for the remaining candidate, to ensure a change. From this, our democratic friends in other States, may judge of the position of affairs in Pennsylvania, and be enabled to appreciate truly, the vauntings of the opposition. This great State maintains her original attitude, and will vote in '36, as she did in '24, '28, and '32.—*Pennsylvanian.*

From the London Spectator.

TOPICS OF THE DAY IN ENGLAND.

Orange Plot against our future Queen.

The Tories fume at O'Connell's saying that an Orange plot, "a treasonable conspiracy," to alter the succession and to supersede the Princess Victoria, has exploded, and the inference he would seem to draw from the evasion of the "Most Noble Grand himself," with his blushing honors and grey whiskers, is quite intolerable. The Times, Standard, and Post, deny the existence of the conspiracy, and refer to the report of the Orange Committee, where certainly nothing to that effect is set down in black and white.

But what are we to infer from the facts stated in the report, and the conclusions which the Committee on Orange Lodges have come to? We find that in Great Britain and Ireland nearly 400,000 men, the majority of them armed, are banded together in a society, in which the Duke of Cumberland is the chief, "with absolute, uncontrolled, illimitable power."—Should the Grand Master order all the Orangemen within reach of his summons to assemble on the first of October at Penenden Heath, they are bound by the most solemn sanctions to obey him. For although the Orangemen admitted in eighteen hundred and twenty-one have not been actually sworn to the rules of the association, they have placed themselves under an obligation possessing all the solemnity of an oath.

We find that the members of this Orange Association are known to each other by a system of secret signs and passwords; that they are pledged to support what they call Protestant Ascendancy—a most significant phrase; that they hold meetings and have established lodges in the Army in defence of the General Orders issued from the Horse Guards, and in wilful, determined disobedience of the officers placed in command over them. We find that the authorized acting officers of the Imperial Orange Lodge encourage the plotting Orange soldiers in their mutinous conduct; and that, when the political party to which the Duke of Cumberland is attached, is in opposition, then it is found inconvenient to enforce the doctrine of passive obedience to "the powers that be," save and except the Imperial Grand Master of the Orangemen. We find from the letters of the Deputy Grand Secretary, published in the Evidence, that the probability of altering the succession was a subject of discussion in 1830 among the Orangemen. We find that the Duke of Cumberland is cognizant of the proceedings of his subordinate officers; that he has sanctioned the establishment of Orange Lodges in the Army; that he has held out peculiar facilities for seducing the military by admitting them into lodges without payment of the regular fees; and that all this has been done in secret. The duke has denied all knowledge of these secret proceedings; but the actual cognizance of them is brought home to him, and in effect, though not in words, he is branded by the Report of the Committee as a deliberate liar.

Now there must have been some motive for all this underhand, unlawful work. Why should the Duke of Cumberland do that which the Duke of York desisted from doing on account of its illegality? Why should he league himself with any faction—any set of men whose proceedings will not bear the light—whose records are carried off, and whose officers are kept in hiding? The Duke's legal position is fixed, and is not assailable. No one aims at despoiling him of his dukedom or his pensions; and if he quits, even ostensibly only, his post as Grandmaster of the Orangemen, his pay as Field Marshal is safe. After the death of William the IV., he will be the disputed Sovereign of the Hanoverians—God help them! Nothing that he has a right to have or to expect is menaced. Why then should he place himself at the head of this armed confederation of 400,000 men? Public opinion may be wrong; but it is surprising that the inference drawn by many from the Duke of Cumberland's conduct is that he aims at the throne of England as well as of Hanover;—that although he may be acquitted of any treasonable plot against the authority of William the Fourth, there are those who suspect him of a design to interfere with the succession of his niece, Victoria the First?

THE FRENCH QUESTION.

The state of this question is, at this moment, according to our apprehension, very critical. The indemnity bill, as it finally passed, requires "a satisfactory explanation" of the language held by the President in his message to Congress at the commencement of the last session, as a preliminary to the payment of the money. Mr. Livingston, on the eve of his departure from Paris, and while the indemnity bill was yet under consideration, addressed an official note to the minister of state, explaining the character of our government in reference to the President's connection with Congress, and protesting against the construction put upon the message by the French government. After Mr. Livingston's return, the President, it appears, by the statement of the Globe, officially and publicly declared his approbation of Mr. Livingston's letter, "repeating to the French government that the construction of the enemies of peace here and in Europe, converting the message into an insult and menace, was wholly unauthorized by its terms or the intention of its author." This would seem to us to amount to a "satisfactory explanation," and we imagine, from the tone of the public press of all parties, that it is as much, in the way of explanation, as the feeling of the country will approve or allow. It remains to be seen whether the French government consider the explanation as "satisfactory"—and on the arrival of the next packet from France, the government may receive advices of a definite character.

It is hinted to us, from private sources, that M. Pageot, the French chargé des affaires at Washington, has advised his government of the fact that Gen. Jackson had in his communications with him, approved of Mr. Livingston's letter, and directed him to assure the French government that the message was not intended to convey any menace or insinuation of a character inconsistent with the friendly relations subsisting between the two governments. M. Pageot had not, at the date of our last intelligence from Washington, received any reply from his government. It is well known that M. Pageot feels deeply anxious upon the subject and has exerted himself greatly to prevent the occurrence of anything unpleasant to either government at this critical juncture.

M. Pageot is an inmate of the President's family, having married Miss Lewis, and is on a footing of friendly intimacy and confidence with him. From M. Pageot's representations to his government, we therefore look for the most gratifying results; and, indeed, we confidently expect, in our next paper, to have the pleasure of announcing the complete and satisfactory adjustment of the question.—*N. Y. Sunday Morning News.*

One of the most ingenious contrivances for alleviating the condition of the sick which has ever met our observation, was exhibited at the late fair at the American institute. The inventor is Mr. James Jones, of Providence, R. I. The machine is a bedstead, with arrangements to form an easy chair or a couch, and to change the position of the patient by the assistance of one person with the greatest facility. The patient may be raised and removed from the bed in so gentle a manner as not to disturb his sleep by the motion. It is also admirably fitted with straps and other conveniences to confine insane persons in a secure manner and with comfort to the patient.

The inventor has for many years past been a practical nurse, and this invention is the result of his experience, witnessing as he has the want of such an assistant in the sick chamber.

We are happy to state that Mr. Jones will shortly take up his residence among us for the purpose of disposing of his machine and attending to its use and application.—*Id.*

A new paper printed in English has been started in Paris, called "the London and Paris Courier," in opposition to the famous *Galignani's Messenger*. The new paper is very neat in appearance, and its contents of the most interesting character; but we very much doubt whether it will succeed, having in the field so powerful an opponent as *Galignani*.—*Id.*

The citizens of Boston have at length discovered the cause of the numerous fires which have recently occurred in that city. It seems that for several months past, a gang of incendiary burglars have been harbored in the city, who were in the practice of robbing stores and houses, and then firing the premises. Three of these notorious individuals have been arrested during the past week, and two of them fully committed for trial.—*Death* is the punishment for the offence by the laws of Massachusetts.—*Id.*

What next?—It is amusing to see the efforts which the Whig leaders make to drum and file their candidates into notice; and to make the contradictions into which they fall in their attempts to deceive the people. When one of their four-weeks' candidates for the Presidency comes up, there is such a flourish about "public sentiment in his favor," "spontaneous bursts of popular applause," "great meetings of the people," &c. &c., that one who did not understand this "sound and fury signifying nothing," would suppose that no other candidate could, by possibility, get a vote in the Union. But wait a week or two and you will hear nothing of this powerful candidate who is to blow up Van Buren and the Democratic party—but you will be told that "popular opinion" has "clearly and indisputably" designated some one else—who is selected as the short-lived subject of lustily puffing, and then shoved aside to make room for another "available." Let us take an illustration from home:—In the handbill published by the Whig managers in this county before the election, the people were told—"There is no longer room for doubt upon this subject—public opinion is already developed. William Henry Harrison of Ohio, is the man to whom the eyes of the free and independent Republicans of America are now directed as the next President of the United States." After reading the above it would naturally be supposed that the Whigs had settled upon their candidate. But hear what is said now. In the last Columbus Gazette appears a communication (No. 1.) from Ross county, in which is the following:—

"Looking at the condition and circumstances of the country, in regard to the approaching contest, examining them in all their aspects, and impressed with the evidence of late results, the writer has arrived at the conclusion that the 'signs of the times' may be now clearly discerned, and that they point with unerring certainty to HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee. 'Recent events, of the most imposing description, distinctly announce this conclusion to the mind of the writer, and that the present is the propitious hour of which advantage may be seized.'"

Here are two statements diametrically opposite—both made by Whigs of the same county. One asserts that the subject is placed beyond doubt—that public sentiment is already developed in favor of William H. Harrison—the other, that the "signs of the times" may be now clearly discerned, and that they point with unerring certainty to Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

How can the Whig leaders expect the honest of their own party to put any confidence in them, when they make assertions so contradictory as the above.

Chillicothe Advertiser.

THE ALARM THERMOMETER.

We have had an opportunity of seeing in operation at the store of Mr. Simes, No. 459, Market street, above 12th, the Alarm Thermometer, one of the most useful inventions that has ever been contrived to guard against fire. The instrument consists of an iron spring capable of being acted on by heat, and which the moment it reaches a certain point of expansion, knocks down a brass hammer which strikes a spring attached to a cord leading to a bedchamber, and sets an alarm bell placed there instantly in motion. It is very simple in its construction, is not liable to get out of repair and can be procured at a moderate price.—The same alarm bell will answer for several thermometers in different parts of the house, so that it is now possible for any person to guard himself completely against a fire getting much headway.—The price for a single alarm and thermometer is \$14 and for every additional thermometer \$3. For kitchens, where wood is burned, for nurseries, for work shops where combustible materials are used, for factories, prisons, asylums, and other institutions where many lives are at stake, this instrument is invaluable.—In shops, stores and printing offices where nobody sleeps, they could easily be made to communicate with the house of a neighbor, which would be of service to him, in giving him timely notice of a fire next door.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

Value of Hops in Diseases of the Skin.—One of the best external applications for many eruptive diseases of the skin, is a strong decoction of hops in which the limbs or other parts affected are to be bathed several times a day.—The decoction should not be used until it has become perfectly cold. In bad ulcers of the leg, the most satisfactory results have been repeatedly realized from this simple preparation.—*National Intelligencer.*

LETTER BY MR. O'CONNELL TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

London, Sept. 8th, 1835.
MY LORD DUKE,
Some men achieve greatness; and some have greatness thrust upon them.—*Shakespeare.*
The latter is certainly my case. I have had greatness thrust upon me. I am deeply convinced that it is also—but in a different mode, the case of your Grace; and in the fellowship of this conviction I proceed to settle a short account which stands unclosed between us.

You are reported by all the newspapers of the last week—I care not in what debate; to have said of me these two things:

First—That I had been convicted of a misdemeanor, and afterwards promoted by the Irish government.

Secondly—That I have more power than any individual has possessed since the Revolution of 1688.

The first assertion, my Lord, permit me to tell you, is totally unfounded, and you ought to have known it to be so.

The second is a gross exaggeration, and you must have known it to be so.

We may dispose of the first in a few words. You have more than once made this charge against me publicly in your place in Parliament, and I have as often, in my place in the other House, distinctly and emphatically contradicted it.—This should have put you upon inquiry into the facts before you ventured to repeat the calumny.

Nay more—you had the proof in your hands that your assertion was unfounded; because, when you first made it in the House of Lords, it being, even then contradicted, Lord Eldon, who came in aid of you, moved for a return of all the proceedings against me. That return was made—that return was printed by the House of Lords—it was in your hands: it showed, indeed, that there were eleven indictments against me, several of them charging me with sedition and a conspiracy for seditious purposes; but every one of them, every indictment that charged me with any moral offence, abandoned upon the record by the Attorney General.

No man ever hated another more than Lord Anglesey hated me. He is not, as you, my Lord, know, a wise man, and I had hurt his vanity—the greatest offence that could be committed against a vain and unwise man. He accordingly hated me cordially, and Mr. Blackburne, his Attorney General (whom you more congenially continued in office) rivalled his Lordship in animosity. Yet so totally false were the charges in these indictments, that they were publicly, and on the record, given up by that Attorney General. This you had in the printed return.

There remained one indictment. It was for disobeying a proclamation!!! Yes, literally for disobeying a proclamation, without any illegal or improper intent being so much as alleged.

I insisted that it was no offence to disobey a proclamation; and relying on that plain principle of law I declined to plead to that indictment, having first secured these terms:—That no attempt should be made to proceed to judgement without giving me the full power to have the twelve Judges in Ireland, and finally the House of Lords, decide whether or not it was an offence to disobey a proclamation.

Of course the matter proceeded so far, and thus I was not only not convicted, but I was not tried at all; and you clearly should have known that your charge against me was entirely destitute of fact.

For the present I have done with this part of the case, simply cautioning you against any other repetition of this calumny. You shall not repeat it with impunity, as I will feel it my duty to expose such injustice to the British people, who already understand you nearly as well as I do; and your entire career, as well as the tone and temper of your mind, are quite familiar to me.

One word as to the promotion you say I have received. Why, it was neither place nor pension, office nor emolument; it was actually more useful to others than it was to me. It really is very undignified in you to quarrel with it. It is but a patent of precedence, costing the public not one penny—mere precedence—and that below my standing at the bar; of no value at all to me at present that I have almost entirely abandoned my profession.

Your second assertion, namely, "That I have more power than any individual has possessed since the revolution in 1688," is still more unfortunate than the first.

I have no power, properly so called. I have, it is true, some influence—nay, considerable influence. I discover, occasionally, that I possess more influence than I could previously trust myself to believe.

Well, you may call this power if you please; but then, if you have any thing of the Statesman about you, should you not ask, ay, and answer these questions—what has created this power?—what continues this power?—how is this power to be extinguished?

To answer these questions, it would be necessary to understand the past history and present state of Ireland, and this, my Lord, you do not do—I must, therefore, endeavor to assist you.

I the first place, you will admit that I do not owe this influence to the advantages of superior birth; for whatever my pride of ancient chieftaincy may be, I am but the son of a private country gentleman. Nor do I owe this influence to superior fortune, for mine is but a small competence, and the balance of favor in this respect is bestowed on, not by me. Nor do I owe it to superior talent, for

mine is but of plain and ordinary dimensions.

To what then do I owe all you call power? I will tell you, my Lord Duke, I owe it all to you, and men like you. It is you, and men like you, who have created that power—who continue that power—and who, if you be not checked and controlled, will augment, increase, and accumulate that power.

It is in the grievances, in the oppressions, in the wrongs of Ireland that the source of my power is to be found. It is to the sufferings, to the woes, to the miseries of the people of Ireland, that my power is to be traced.

You, and men like you, have always governed Ireland with a wrong view and in a sinister spirit. You have encouraged a party and disparaged the people. You have courted and caressed a faction, a "pale," a particular denomination, a sect or a persuasion; and you have insulted and despised the nation. This has been the course and career of British Government in Ireland for six hundred years; and here are you and your "Constitutional blood-hounds," as your gallant friend Colonel Sibthorp calls them, as fresh, as untired, as ready to start upon another crusade of oppression, insult, devastation, and slaughter, as if you were now to begin only for the first time, and that the misgovernment of Ireland had in it all the freshness and incitement of novelty and of untasted gratification.

These are causes which naturally account for the predisposing symptoms of my influence. It is the insulting misgovernment—it is the audacious preference of the blood stained Orange faction to the Catholic population of Ireland—it is the partial administration of justice by partisan magistrates, party sheriffs, prejudiced judges, and bigoted factions jurors. It is the establishment and insolent triumph of a sinecure church; it is the exaction of tithes from an impoverished people, to support clergymen whom they never see, and whose spiritual assistance they are far from requiring. It is the still more insulting insolence towards the clergy who serve the people, and who are calumniated and vilified under your auspices, by every worthless defamer, from the haughty Bishop of Exeter down to the miserable Knight of Kerry. These and one thousand other crimes committed towards Ireland, and the myriads of additional evils which they generate are the originating cause of the popularity and influence which you attribute to me, and which I believe I enjoy.

But more than enough of myself and yet the question remains, how is the influence, or—if you please to call it so—the power I possess, to be terminated?

This is the question which, if you were a rational statesman, you could answer at once. My influence—my power—is to be annihilated by one mode, and by one mode alone.

By DOING JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—Do what you please, to this complexion you must come.

There is no other method of obviating irregular influence and power—JUSTICE TO IRELAND—FULL, COMPLETE JUSTICE TO IRELAND. This is the remedy—this is the only way to destroy my power.—You may try any other method you please, but you will not, not succeed. We fear not your swaggering sword—we care not for your exaggerated report of the number of Orangemen; they are not altogether one hundred thousand, including the over old and the over young, the halt, the blind, the lame.—Suppose them, however, one hundred thousand fighting men; there are six million five hundred thousand Catholics; there could be, and if absolutely necessary, there would be, one million of fighting men in the field—aye, in the field.—Men, a million of men, who would be delighted to get "leave to fight." But this is a subject I hate to dwell on; I mention it merely to show how futile and foolish any reliance on the physical force of the Orangemen must be, now, more especially, that the conspiracy; the treasonable conspiracy amongst so many of the underlings of that body—to alter the succession, and to supersede the Princess Victoria, has, in despite of the concealment of the official menial, exploded; and that the Most Noble Grand Himself has borne his blushing honors and grey whiskers to the meeting of crowned despots at Kalisch.

No: there is but one remedy, and that is, to do justice to Ireland.

Let but this remedy be adopted, and there never lived a man more ready to abdicate all power than I am.—JUSTICE TO IRELAND—I insist on. Justice from England and in Legislative connection with England I am now ready to be satisfied with—that is, if it be speedily and effectually conceded. But if you and your colleagues refuse justice to Ireland, then I fall back on "the Repeal," and conjure the Irish to insist, and if unanimous, they will not insist in vain, on the restoration of a domestic Legislature.

But it is idle to reason with you, or with the rash, and ignorant men who con-

stitute your party in the House of Lords. They hold a council of war at Apsley house, and issuing from that cabal—more like a Turkish divan than a British assembly—they in despite of reason or common sense proceed at once to destroy every legislative enactment favorable to Ireland.

What a party it is which you do manage. How I should like to see a "catalogue raisonné" of the whole. Winchester immersed in fanaticism and fatuity; Lyndhurst, buoyant in legal dexterity and political tergiversation; Newcastle, stammering unintelligible arrogance; Kenyon blabbering Orange rhapsodies; the sinecure Ellenborough (how long is he to have this sinecure?) talking low Toryism; and the sagacious Devon, more of a clerk still than a Lord.

But I am weary of the muster-roll. I only exclaim, as I review the entire, "Be these the masters of the British people? Are these the absolute and unaccountable arbiters of the destinies of millions?"—What drivelling nonsense to talk of constitutional rights or liberties, of freedom; of social guarantees of LIBERTY—if these, and such as these, be the uncontrollable regulators of all that is near and dear to free born souls. Two hundred men, the masters of millions!—and the millions daring to assume any other denomination than that of slaves! Oh shame!

But for the present I forbear this topic, and I come back to the Irish part of your colleagues—those especially who have assailed me.

They are few and foolish. And first, there is Londonderry—bless the mark! The sapient Londonderry, described by an uneducated Irishman in terms you would call vulgar, but which I believe to be very accurate, "As not having understanding enough to herd geese upon a common." I verily believe, for my part, he would not know how many he ought to bring home in the evening, although I answer for it he would bring home one goose more than could be eaten.

Then there is Lord Limerick, the only man upon whose estate it is a familiar thing to have human beings die of hunger. He has a large income. Did any body ever hear of his contributing to a charity? And yet this aged being is quite vivacious, when any mischief is to be done to Ireland.

Next I should enrol Lord Strangford. But for the present I shall spare him with this caution—not to assail me again, else I will publish his hereditary honors in the shape of an act of the Irish Legislature. He will understand me and pass me unnoticed in future.

I am indeed, weary of describing, even so shortly, those who have made personal attacks upon me. I come back readily to the influence I possess in Ireland which you call power, and simply ask how much you and your party in the Lords have done, this session, to continue and consolidate that power.

Even the letter I now address to you is one of the labors of my vocation. It demonstrates to the people of England the persevering malice of those who refuse to Ireland any relief or redress. It makes the wise and the good in this country understand the pernicious iniquity which weighs down Ireland and weakens every part of the British dominions.

I conclude with assuring you that there is but one way to destroy the powers of the agitators in Ireland; it is to put that country on a perfect equality of rights, privileges, and franchises with Great Britain. We demand no more—we never will be content with less.

From you we expect no aid, you have always hated or despised your own country—you never called yourself an Irishman. There is that about you so ungenial as never to have been shared by any other native of the green and lovely isle. There is another feature in your character perhaps more strange still. It is this: you are the only man who has attained greatness without having once used a generous or ennobling sentiment. There is nothing of the "mens divinus" in your composition; you were never accused of bringing forward modest or unpatriotized merit; the objects of your patronage were, and are, your parasites, or worse. You, also, were never suspected of one generous action.

Again—see what your history as a statesman is: one month you declare publicly that you should be made if you were to accept office—the next month found you Premier!

Again, you declare that the old rotten borough and nomination system was the perfection of human wisdom. Yes, it is literally true—you called it the perfection of human wisdom, and now, forsooth, you are a follower of the Tamworth Reformer, who only pants for power to extend the blessings of reform to all the branches of the State!

For the present I have done with you. My next "familiar epistle," shall be to your reforming colleague, Sir Robert Peel, in reply to the impudent specimen of clap-trap hypocrisy exhibited by him at Tamworth.

I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke, with all the ceremony of courtesy, your obedient servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

From a Newcastle (England) paper

We most earnestly request the attention of our readers to the account of the American Congress, their resolutions, and those of the industrious classes, regarding the infamous Bank. Never was exposure more important than this; never did we read any thing with so much heartfelt delight as these documents.—Again and again we request the patriotic men of the north of England to peruse and re-peruse these extraordinary docu-

ments; and if in doing so, they do not feel admiration and gratitude towards the illustrious Jackson, and the industrious, wise and determined citizens of the United States, as one set of men never felt for another, we are mistaken in them.— Compared with the General, the Lawyer, and the President, what a poor, be-digged, and hot-nosed, brainless thing of a worn out drill sergeant does Wellington look; compared with those wise, patriotic, determined Republicans, what silly, duped and stupid wretches are the stock jobbing, saving bank depositing creatures, that twattle at meetings about London. This is really our "mum dimit-tis." Ten days ago, we had a letter from a quarter on which it was impossible for us not to place great reliance, assuring us that the American working classes, writhing under the temporary distress caused by the destruction of the villainous bank's villainous paper money, were on the point of turning against the lion-hearted Jackson. We own that when we read this our heart died within us, and felt as if the best hopes of human kind had lost some great anchor. We know all the intensity of alarm and distress it was in the power of the paper villains to produce, and we feared it. Thank God, these fears are relieved. The brave farmers and artisans, the brave men who formed the militia which destroyed Pack-enham and his borough-monger hirelings at New Orleans, and the sailors who drove on shore and annihilated the flotilla of Prevost on the lakes, these very way invincible men are firm; for be it recollected, the real representatives of the United States are elected under a suffrage nearly universal.

It is high time: the super insolent miscreants, it seems, relying on the support of a would-be aristocracy, actually refused to produce their books and correspondence according to law, when called upon to do so. This was an act of direct and avowed resistance to their Government; and we hope they will be dealt with accordingly.

But it is to the resolutions of the working classes that we wish to call the attention of the sensible and patriotic men of England. Never was there so beautiful a document; see their knowledge of this somewhat intricate subject; see their views and language at those execrable impositions called National debts? We look at home, and blush at the comparison; but we blush unjustly; we ought to have remembered that these men, sagacious as they are, have had the assistance of a press really independent, really instructive; while Englishmen have been systematically misled and deceived by those bribed vehicles of sycophancy, slander, slang, and slip-slop, ye "country newspapers." As far as our humble efforts shall go, this shall be so no longer. We once more entreat the attention of our readers to these extraordinary documents. The Newcastle press, we know, reaches America; and whilst we convey to the industrious classes there, the strongest expressions of our gratitude and admiration, and of the gratitude and admiration of those who think with us, and they are many, we would, with every sentiment and deference, beg them to persevere, for that we know they will do, but go yet further. If they allow the circulation of notes for twenty dollars, their currency will only be upon the unsafe footing of that of England; that is to say, a few grains of metal to a bushel of paper. If they stop at fifty dollars, they will assimilate it to that of England, as it existed before the reign of the quack of quacks, Pitt. If they will not permit any note under ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to circulate, they will have a currency like that of France; nearly all gold and silver—a currency which has stood the test of two conquests and one revolution.

We trust the editor of some patriotic American journal will see and reprint this article; not to indulge any idle vanity of ours, but that his excellent countrymen may know how many hearts in the north of England beat in perfect unison with theirs.

STATE OF KENTUCKY—JEFFERSON CIRCUIT, SCT.
Oct. Term, 1835—Nov. 3d, 1835.
The Commonwealth against Henry Ford; Indictment for Perjury.

The Court being now sufficiently advised of and concerning the premises, delivered the following opinion, to-wit:— This offence is alleged to have been committed on a trial before the Mayor of Louisville, and the Counsel for the prisoner contend, that the indictment is invalid because the proceeding was before a tribunal not established in accordance with the Constitution of Kentucky. The fourth article of the Constitution declares "The judicial power of this Commonwealth both as to matters of law and equity shall be vested in one Supreme Court, which shall be styled the Court of Appeals, and in such inferior Courts as the General Assembly may from time to time erect and establish." The third section of the above article prescribes the tenure of judicial office as follows:—

"The Judges both of the Supreme and Inferior Courts shall hold their offices during good behavior." By article third, section ninth, the Constitution directs, that "The Governor shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate appoint all officers whose offices are established by this Constitution or shall be established by law, and whose appointments are not herein provided for." From the foregoing provisions, all who exercise judicial functions, hold their offices during good behavior and receive their appointments from the nomination of the Governor "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." The framers of the Constitution intended to

place all grades of judicial officers beyond the reach of popular feeling or action both in the obtaining and exercise of their power, believing the community thereby would be best secured in an independent, fearless discharge of official duties. Is not the Mayor in truth nominated by the voters of the City of Louisville? Is not his continuance in office in fact limited to one year? No disciplined intellect can analyse the charter of the City of Louisville and escape the conviction that an affirmative answer must be given to the preceding interrogatories. If so, his judicial action is null and void; wherefore the indictment in this case is quashed and the prisoner discharged.

Louisville Ad.

By request of one of the securities of Mr. Littleberry Hawkins, we insert to-day the proceedings of the public meeting at Helena. It would appear from them and Mr. J's. reply to the invitation, that the charge of his being a public defaulter, is unfounded, and that he has been much misrepresented.—Louisville Advertiser.

HELENA, 17th Oct. 1835.

MR. LITTLEBERRY HAWKINS,

Sir:—At a meeting of the citizens of Helena and its vicinity, held at the Arkansas Hotel, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to express to you on the part of that meeting their high respect for your integrity and worth. The course which you have pursued since your arrival amongst us, has been polite, gentlemanly and kind; and we feel the deepest regret in the event which has terminated your official labors. Without alluding to the causes which have led to your removal from office, we offer this as a testimonial of the confidence of ourselves and of those we represent, in your official integrity. We propose on the part of that meeting, to give you a Public Dinner, at the Arkansas Hotel, on Wednesday, the 21st instant, as an evidence of the high estimation in which we hold your conduct and character. You will be good enough to inform us whether it will be agreeable to you to meet us then, or at what time it will be convenient for you to do so.

With sentiments of high esteem, your friends and ob'd serv'ts
EDWIN T. CLARK,
WM. DOBSON,
W. T. BRECKENRIDGE,
J. C. BUSTER,
H. F. MOONEY,
JOHN W. BEBOUT.

HELENA, 18th Oct. 1835.

Gentlemen:—I received your polite note of yesterday's date, inviting me to partake with you of a dinner at the Arkansas Hotel, as a mark of your confidence in my integrity and worth, and I find myself incapable of expressing to you the emotions it has created.

Coming among you in a great measure a stranger, and employed in the discharge of official duties, where from necessity there is often a clashing of interest among those seeking their personal aggrandizement, this expression of the confidence of my fellow-citizens, is as gratifying as it was unlooked for.

To say that I did not regret the occasion which has called forth this manifestation of your feelings, would perhaps not be strictly true, but surely to an honorable man, there can be no more healing balm to a wounded spirit, than the continued confidence of those who ought to be best acquainted with the manner in which he has discharged his official duties. I know that I have been honest, and that I have endeavored to the utmost of my humble abilities, faithfully to discharge the duties of my office. Your kind letter will always remain a cherished testimonial of the extent to which I have succeeded.

It would not perhaps on an occasion like the present, become me to speak of the cause which led to my dismissal from office, if it were in my power to do so; but I could not if I would. I have been arraigned, tried and condemned without ever having the indictment read to me, and I have yet to learn the specific grounds of complaint against me. The President doubtless believes himself justified in the course he has pursued. Towards that distinguished and exalted individual, I have always entertained the most profound veneration. He has done me much injustice, but from my soul believe it has arisen altogether from the misrepresentation of false friends, or interested and designing sycophants. My heart has acquitted him in advance of all blame; except that of leading a too easy and credulous ear to those who, unlike me, are his friends only when it is to their interest to be so. But I will not dwell on this subject.

My lot has been cast amongst you, and here I expect to live and die. To be honored by my neighbors and friends will continue to be, as it has always been, my highest aspiration. Though I must, from the press of business connected with other circumstances, decline your kind invitation. I beg you, gentlemen, to tender to those you represent, the sincere thanks of a grateful heart; I do but in part give utterance to the emotion of that heart, when I assure you that whatever may be my destiny hereafter, there can be no day to me so dark as not to receive a gleam of light from the recollection of the proffered honor, the hospitality and kindness and the generous confidence of the citizens of Helena.

With sentiments of great regard and esteem, I am, gentlemen, your friend and obedient servant,
L. HAWKINS.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

TEXAS.

The National Intelligencer and Balti-

more Chronicle have taken ground against Texas. The latter remarks:

"The citizens of the United States who have purchased lands and settled in Texas, having incurred the displeasure (whether justly or unjustly is not our business to determine) of the Mexican Government, are now making appeals to the people of the United States for men and arms to sustain them in the position they have voluntarily assumed. We cannot recognize the propriety of the appeal.—They have chosen to expatriate themselves—to relinquish the protection of the laws of the Union—and to become the subjects of another government—a government with which the United States are in amity. Their quarrel with that government is, therefore, a matter with which this country cannot interfere. It is not desirable at present to engage in a controversy with Mexico, nor do we think that it ever will be the policy of this country to extend its territorial limits. We have land enough without annexing Texas to the Union—and, as the American settlers evidently entertain the design of either establishing a distinct government or of uniting that territory to the United States, we hope they will be discouraged in their appeals for aid in resisting the government under which they have chosen to live. Their quarrel is altogether a private affair, and should be settled without the interference of our citizens."

The above views are pronounced just by the Intelligencer, and it states that it has read with alarm an intimation in the Richmond Enquirer, that the administration is attempting to negotiate with Santa Anna for the annexation of the fine country of Texas to the United States. "If," says the Intelligencer, "the President is pursuing any such scheme as is here imputed to him, he has taken a responsibility much greater than any which he has heretofore assumed, weighty as some of them have been." There can be no doubt that the "Blue Lights" and Nullifiers would both protest against the annexation of Texas to these States, but their opinions can have but little weight or influence. The same class of politicians opposed the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, and urged the same objections that are now made against the acquisition of Texas. But why may not Jackson negotiate for Texas, as Jefferson did for Louisiana, and Monroe for Florida. The Federalists and Nullifiers think Jackson too popular already, and fear he would increase his fame, were he to succeed in adding that valuable country to the United States.

We do not understand the views of the Executive on this subject and cannot undertake to say whether negotiations have or have not been commenced in relation to it.

TEXAS.—This portion of our continent, so interesting to us from its proximity, the fertility of its soil, the beauty of its climate, and the fact of its being principally settled by our own hardy and enterprising citizens, has recently become the theatre of civil war, and it is a matter of some interest for us to inquire into the causes of the war, and its probable results.

On the 4th of October, 1824, the Mexican nation adopted a Constitution, similar in its spirit and provisions to that of the United States, and on the 14th of March, 1827, the state of Coahuila and Texas having been admitted into the federation, adopted a Constitution, based on the same free and republican principles, reserving to itself the sovereignty of the state.

The general government and the state of Coahuila and Texas, at different times passed laws to regulate the colonization of the vacant lands in the country, and invited, nay, solicited foreign emigrants to come in and receive from the government 4428 acres of land at the low price of \$30, offering them, at the same time, protection to their persons and property, requiring of them to support the established government. With these inducements before them, hundreds of enterprising citizens of the United States have removed to Texas, trusting in the faith of the nation for the preservation of the free government under which they entered.

It is estimated that there are now in Texas 50,000 souls, who have emigrated from the United States, on the invitation given as above stated. The troubles, changes, and political revolutions of the interior disturbed them not. So long as the federal Constitution was preserved, American colonists little cared for the political creeds of this or that public officer, whose sphere of action was far removed from them. They continued on their farms, and managed their own affairs, without paying much attention to the political factions of the interior. When their rights were invaded by the despotic power of some petty Mexican officer, vested with a little brute authority, the citizens provided summarily to remove him, but they have uniformly submitted to the legal and just demands of the government, when made by the proper authorities in a proper manner.

During the past winter, a new Congress of the general government was called, and amendments to the Constitution proposed depriving the individual states of their sovereignty and legislative powers. General Santa Anna was vested with unlimited powers to reduce the states to obedience, and has, in the exercise of that power, provided to reduce the militia, and the arms of the government which had been distributed, and greatly increase the standing army.—The several states were reduced to obedience to the new Constitution by the force of arms, with the exception of the state of Coahuila and Texas, and the efforts of the dictator are now directed against her citizens. Such are the causes of the war. Now as to the results. In order to reduce the state of Zacatecas, Santa Anna collected a force of 5,000 troops, and fought a severe battle against 3,000, about the 15th of May last. With the exception of Coahuila and Texas, Zacatecas was the last state, as well as the most powerful, that resisted, and it was supposed that he concentrated all his available forces there. It is therefore fair to suppose that this will be the greatest number he can collect to march against Texas. These troops must be transported by water to Copan, Matagorda or Galveston Bay, or they must pass by land across the Rio Grande, a distance of 300 miles, through an uninhabited wilderness to San Antonio. At either of the points mentioned they will land in a thickly settled country among a people determined to protect themselves, and prepared to meet them at their landing. The organization of the militia has been some time in progress, and they are ready to respond to the call of the committee of safety. They are called to protect their property, their homes, their families from an invading army, the unwilling instruments of despotism and oppression, men forced into the ranks and daily deserting; in short they are American riflemen, called on to meet Mexican soldiers who discharge their arms at sight of the enemies lines, and fly from the first steady and resolute charge. If it is true that the aid of the Indians has been obtained by Santa Anna, which is very doubtful, there will be some danger attending the settlers turning out, and leaving his family, but little danger need be apprehended from the Indians of the country, as they have but

few fire arms, and can be easily repelled. The result of this war must be a restoration of the Constitution which the colonists have sworn to sustain or a secession of Texas from the Union.—N. Y. Times.

TEXAS.

NACOGDOCHES, Texas, Sept. 11, 1835.

To His Excellency, Andrew Jackson President of the United States.

Sir—The undersigned Committee of Vigilance and Safety, for the Department of Nacogdoches, feel constrained from the peculiar situation in which they are placed, to address your Excellency on a subject of grave and serious importance to the community of which they form a part.

During the last spring, two men, one by the name of Archibald Hotchkiss, an empressario, and Benjamin Hawkins, a quateroon Creek Indian, made a contract with Apothleyhola, and other chiefs of the Creek nation, who were at this place, to procure for them a grant of land which had been made by the Mexican government to General Felasola. In consideration of which, the Indians were to pay to them the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. An arrangement was made by which they actually received from the Indians at New Orleans, the sum of twenty thousand dollars. Hotchkiss and Hawkins then proceeded to New York to obtain the grant from the agent of Gen. Felasola, but they failed in the purchase. Since then they have returned to Texas—and Hawkins has recently left this country for the United States, with the avowed and manifest intention of introducing into Texas, not less than five thousand Creeks, so soon as it will be possible for them to reach here. The residue of the nation to join them, as soon as they can remove to this country.

The undersigned conceiving the whole transaction to be in contravention of the thirty-third article of the treaty of amity and commerce, concluded between the Republic of Mexico and the United States, on the 5th of April, 1831, in the city of Mexico: have deemed it necessary, most respectfully, to solicit of your Excellency, that the "incursion" of those Indians may be prevented—a sparse and comparatively defenceless population, unprotected from the evils which were so tragically manifested on the frontiers of Georgia and Alabama—evils which can only be remedied by the skill and Generalship of a Jackson, while he was controlling the chivalry of Tennessee and Georgia.

The unhappy distractions of this government have been such as to command the attention of the President to the interior condition of the country.

Circumstanced as we are, the undersigned feel bound by a solemn regard to the safety of this section of the Republic, to make an explicit appeal to the President of the United States, and request of him the enforcement of the thirty-third article of the treaty, and that he will restrain the Indians residing within the limits of the United States, to the country designated for them on the Arkansas.

The undersigned make this application with the more confidence, because they humbly conceive that the treaty referred to, is most explicit on this subject—and it would seem that difficulties of this character had been anticipated by the contracting parties at the time of its negotiation, and that the caution manifested had been induced by a belief that each party was able, and would perform the stipulations of the treaty in good faith!

It is a fact notorious, that no "incursion" by Indians residing in this country, at the ratification of the treaty has taken place to the territory of the United States.

Should an incursion of Indians, such as is contemplated, take place, (and it will be an inevitable consequence without the prompt interference of your Excellency,) we most earnestly conceive, that it cannot be regarded as justified by an act of the Mexican government, but must be referred to some other cause unknown to those who must fall the victims of foreign Indians, amalgamated with those who already surrounded the settlement of Texas.

The immediate attention of your Excellency to this subject is earnestly implored; by the unfortunate condition of Texas, as well as by the duty and feelings which the undersigned owe to the community who have selected them as representatives in the present crisis.

With great consideration, we have the honor to be

your obedient servants,
JNO. FORBES, Ch'm.
SAM. HOUSTON,
HENRY RAGUET,
D. A. HOFFMAN,
S. R. PECK,
WM. G. LOGAN,
G. POLLITT.

We copy the following intelligence from Texas from the New Orleans Courier of the 24th ult. If the reported capture of San Antonio be correct, the war has regularly commenced.—Louisville Ad.

We have been politely furnished, says the Bulletin, with the following intelligence from Texas. It is stated that Gen. Houston with 1000 men had captured San Antonio, and seized a convoy of 60,000 dollars, belonging to Cos. FREEMEN OF TEXAS, TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Now's the day and now's the hour.

CAMP OF THE VOLUNTEERS,

Friday night, 11 o'clock, Oct. 2, 1835.

Fellow Citizens:—We have prevailed on your fellow citizen, Wm. H. Wharton, Esq. to return and communicate to you the following express; and also to urge as many as can possibly leave their homes, to repair to Gonzales immediately, "armed and equipped for war, even to the knife." On the receipt of this intelligence, the volunteers immediately re-

solved to march to Gonzales to aid their countrymen. We are just now starting, which must apologise for the brevity of this communication. We refer you to Mr. Wharton for an explanation of our wishes, opinions, and intentions, and also for such political information as has come into our hands. If Texas will now act promptly, she will soon be redeemed from that worse than Egyptian bondage, which now cramps her resources and retards her prosperity.

David Randon, Wm. J. Bryant,
J. W. Fanning, Jr. F. T. Wells,
Geo. Sutherland, B. T. Archer,
W. D. C. Hall, W. H. Jack,
Wm. T. Austin, P. D. McNeel.

P. S. An action took place yesterday at Gonzales, in which the Mexican commander and several soldiers were slain; no loss on the American side.

The following article is upon a subject of much importance to the interests of our country. It cannot be denied that the state of military tactics among our militia generally, is at a very low ebb; so much so indeed, than an "American Muster day" is become a subject for the pert and flippant ridicule of every saucy scribbler that visits us. Our character, and above all, our efficient protection in case of invasion, require that attention should be paid to our improvement in this respect. We will not take it upon us to say, that the plan suggested by the writer is the best, but commend the subject to consideration:

THE MILITIA.

"We are accustomed to speak of the militia of our country as the bulwark of our national defence—and we are right. There is not an American whose bosom is not animated by a proud and patriotic spirit, which would prompt him in the hour of danger to step forward and peril life and fortune to repel the invader. But it cannot be denied, that in this state, a great deal of the efficiency of the militia as an army is destroyed by the total lack of every thing like military discipline or order. In truth, the militia have become a hiss and a by-word, and their parades and trainings the veriest farce.—Our citizens are called from their daily avocations four times in the course of the year—and for what? To perfect and exercise themselves, forsooth, in military tactics and discipline! How much that object is attained, let those who have witnessed the mockery of a regimental muster, bear witness. Without arms, music, or discipline, or any of the paraphernalia which give effect to martial display, a body of men huddled together in abominable imitation of a straight line, and tramp about several hours—wearily themselves, and affording sport for the little boys. And this is about all that is done.

The fault, perhaps, does not lie so much in the defects of our militia laws, as in their want of adaptation to the spirit of the times. There has been of late years a sensible diminution of regard for military parades, among the mass of the people. There has been no incentive for them to participate in them. At profound peace with the world, there has been no prospect of their being called into active service; and in the absence of all the "pomp and circumstance" of military display, the "assembling of themselves together" on training days has fallen in to disrepute with the citizen soldiers.

The evil—if evil it be—might, we think, be remedied by legislative action. Let the citizens of the State be divided into two classes—distinguished as 1st and 2d. Let the 1st class be composed of those who are willing to do military duty. Let this class be fully armed and equipped at the expense of the state, and be required to parade—times in the year, with all the necessary accoutrements and equipments of a soldier. Let the 2d class be composed of those citizens who are unwilling to be called from their business to do military duty; and, as the price of their exemption, let a tax be fixed upon them by law—which tax shall be a revenue to defray the expense of equipping the 1st class. It might be expedient to require the 2d class to attend muster once a year, in order to keep all citizens capable of bearing arms enrolled.

The beneficial effects of such a system, it strikes us, are obvious. It being, in effect, a voluntary matter, the 1st class would have all the emulation and military pride of volunteer troops. The training days would be regularly and punctually attended; and instead of the rag-tag-and-bob-tail mockeries which are now presented, we would see the most perfect discipline and skill exhibited.—The officers and men would have "verge and scope enough" to exercise their pride and laudable ambition for excellence, and not, as now, be disheartened by the hopelessness of the task, from endeavoring to put the militia in such a condition as to supercede almost the necessity for a standing army. Should we, unfortunately, be under the necessity of taking up arms in the defence of our rights, we would be prepared to march immediately to the field of conflict; and not be under the necessity of spending weeks in exercising raw and unskilful troops.—The 1st class, of itself, would constitute an army of no ordinary strength; and should there be a necessity to call out the 2d class, by being mingled with the veterans of the 1st, they would, in a very little while, require the principles of discipline and military tactics perfectly.

We trust the present legislature will not adjourn without doing something upon this subject.—Jackson Truth Teller.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1835.

The County Court of Fayette, by a unanimous vote, authorized the erection of the Monument in memory of Maj. Barry, on the public square in this city.

HENRY HUMPHREYS, Esq. is appointed by the County Court of Fayette, as Attorney for said County, in place of James O. Harrison, Esq., resigned.

Mr. Newton Berry, of this vicinity, presented us with two turkeys, the largest of which weighed ten pounds, and measured twenty-nine inches in circumference. He also presented a Peary, weighing 25 ounces—all grown by himself.

The Hon. Mr. Polk, representative in Congress from Tennessee, and Lady, arrived in Lexington on Wednesday evening, and took lodgings at Mr. Brennan's Inn. They departed next morning for the city of Washington, in good health.

The Legislature of New Jersey convened on the 27th of October and elected Charles Sitgreaves President of the Council, James D. Westcott Secretary; Daniel B. Ryal Speaker of the House, and Richard P. Thompson, Clerk—all without opposition, and all for Van Buren.

Ohio Election.—Returns have been received from all the counties. They stand thus:

SENATE.		
Democrats.	20	Whigs, 16
HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES.		
Democrats.	48	Whigs, 24
Democratic majority on joint ballot 28.		

New York Election.—As we were just going to press, we received accounts of the New York election. The numbers stood thus: Lee 8349; Mohr 7309; Ferris 2948. The fifth and eighth wards had not come in, but Lee had decided majorities in each. His election is quite certain.

The notorious Thompson and Garrison are compelled to keep themselves concealed, from the fear of the people of Massachusetts and Connecticut, so strong is public indignation, even there, against abolition.

An attempt was made to rob the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, on the night of the 31st Oct., but the perpetrator was detected and secured by the Bank Watchman.

Col. W. B. Washington of Portage county, Ohio, of high standing, and property, has been convicted of perjury and sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Avarice is said to have prompted him to it.

William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, died on the 24th Sept. He was the last of Wm. Pitt's race, whose eloquence towards the close of the last century, shook the civilized world—he expired in his 80th year.

The Pittsburg Mercury has been transferred by Mr. Snowden to Messrs. Morrow and Smith, who are to be its future Editors, and will continue to support the Administration, and advocate the election of Van Buren and Johnson.

The widow of the late Hon. William T. Barry and son, arrived at New York from Liverpool in the packet ship Pacific, on the 24th ult.

MR. SCHLEY, the Democratic candidate in Georgia, has been elected Governor, over Dougherty the Whig candidate, by a majority of 2,600. The majority for the Democratic Congressional ticket is about 3,000.

We publish in this day's paper in an abridged form, a letter from Mr. O'Connell to the Duke of Wellington, which for piquant severity is not surpassed by any of his former productions. It is well known that his Grace is the avowed enemy of all reform, and pursues with relentless hostility, all those who endeavor to keep the public mind alive to such questions. The very name of the Great Agitator, who, it appears, is now pursuing a most successful career, having penetrated into Scotland—is gall and wormwood to his soul. He has lately been made an object of attack by the Duke in the House of Lords, which has drawn from him his present performance and which we hope will not be without its effects. By the bye, might not our Harrison friends here, who support the General merely from his military fame, derive a salutary lesson from the example? Might they not learn that the qualifica-

tions which constitute the General and the Statesman, though not absolutely incompatible with each other, are at least essentially different. Who more famed than the Duke of Wellington as a military chieftain, yet who more blundering and unfortunate as a Statesman?

It seems to be ascertained that at the end of the fiscal year, after meeting all the exigencies of the government, there will remain in the public treasury, unexpended, fifteen millions of dollars!—What a shameful, profligate administration has been that of General Jackson!—the whole of the public debt paid off—the high tariff duties removed, and fifteen millions in the Treasury. Let the grumblers contrast this picture with what must have been the condition of the treasury, if the policy of the Adams administration had been carried out, and the cause of the deserved popularity of Gen. Jackson and his measures is easily accounted for.

A proposition which has lately appeared from some writer in a Richmond, Va., paper and met with the approval of the Editor of the National Gazette, has been to us a matter of no little surprise.

Not that we should in this "age of wonders" when every blockhead is "hatching his absurdity" be surprised at the thing itself, but for that Editor who is or pretends to be a man of such refined feeling, exalted patriotism, and uncompromising integrity, to lend the sanction of his authority to such a contrivance, is, to say the least of it, too bad. The proposition is this—"Let the White party and the Harrison party each nominate an electoral ticket headed White and Harrison; but let those tickets contain the name of the same electors and let those electors give the vote of the state to him who shall receive the highest popular vote." Now passing over the confusion which would seem to be the inevitable result of this plan, unless by some secret sign they could distinguish for whom the majority vote—let us see what is the principle involved in it. It is neither more nor less than this. That there should be a complete abandonment of all principle on the part of those whose names are placed upon it, for they are bound to vote for the individual whose friends may give it the majority, even of a single vote. Here it may be said there is no want of principle, no inconsistency, as Judge White and General Harrison are both Anti-Van Buren men. The nominees of the same party. But is it not notorious that their opinions are decidedly opposed on many important questions of policy? This, however, it is determined to keep out of sight.—All is well suppose they can succeed in their machinations to defeat the wish of the majority of the people.

An adjourned meeting of the citizens of Lexington, friendly to the cause of the Texans, was held in the court house at 7 o'clock on Tuesday night, when several addresses were delivered, and a committee of 7 appointed to collect funds to defray the expenses of those who were anxious to embark on the expedition.

At a very large and respectable adjourned meeting of the citizens of Lexington held in the court-house, on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., to take into consideration the situation of their friends in TEXAS, and to devise measures that will be best calculated to aid them in their present struggle with the Mexican Government for their liberty and independence, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a very large and highly respectable portion of our most influential citizens, assembled long before the appointed time.

On motion, Capt. JOHN PECK was unanimously called on to preside, and Nathaniel Burrows, Jr., appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed in a very appropriate manner by Dr. C. W. Cloud; and it was, on motion,

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed to solicit subscriptions from the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, to enable a large number of our hardy and respectable young men to go to the aid of our brethren in TEXAS—who now are detained only for the want of sufficient funds.

Resolved, That we view with decided disapprobation, the policy of the Mexican government in relation to that province; and that the perfidy with which they have acted towards our friends and brethren, call loudly on us as freemen and American citizens, to render all the aid we possibly can, to thwart the attempted encroachments of Santa Anna, upon their constitutional rights.

Agreeably to the foregoing resolutions, the following gentlemen were appointed by the meeting, as their committee: John Norton, Esq., Wm. R. Bradford, Jacob Ashton, John McCoy, Capt. John Peck, Dr. C. W. Cloud, James E. Davis, Esq., and David Megowan.

On motion it was—

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, they do adjourn to meet at the court-house on Tuesday evening next, the

17th, at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the committee, and to apply the funds they may have collected.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the papers of this city—and that we do now adjourn.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously passed; and the meeting adjourned accordingly.

JOHN PECK, Chm.
NATHANIEL BURROWS, Jr. Sec'y.

From the New York Journal and Advocate.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Several packets arrived yesterday, (2d November) bringing later advices. The Charlemagne furnished accounts from Havre to the 4th, and the President from London, left Portsmouth on the evening of the 3d of October. But the latest intelligence is by the Virginian, Capt. Harris, which left Liverpool on the 8th, by which we have received our regular files to that date, with London papers to the 7th.

These papers continue to possess but little interest, no positive political events of importance having occurred.

I was rumored that the Carlists had met with a severe defeat in Catalonia.

Private letters from Madrid of the 24th Sept. state that Mendizabel, the new Minister, would convocate the Cortes, as soon as he could form a Cabinet. Later accounts state that he had not been able to form a Cabinet, and was about to resign.

The Lyons Gazette states that king Louis Philippe has been hanged in effigy in that city, during the night.

It is re-affirmed that the great powers belonging to the "Holy Alliance," are all reducing their standing armies.

Such is the distressed condition of the English agricultural laborers, and such the danger to which the peace of the country is certain to be exposed from the first serious attempt to enforce the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act, that it has become a question with many whether the country might not be benefited by sending some hundreds of thousands of them to the Colonies at the public expense.—London paper.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.
An engagement is said to have taken place between the troops of the Queen and those of the Pretender, on the 21st ult., at Balmaceda. All the accounts concur that the Carlists were defeated, having lost 800 wounded and 300 killed. One or two other actions are reported as having taken place, in which success crowned the arms of the Christians.

The Courier du Midi, under the head of "Frontiers of Catalonia, 29th Sept.," has the following particulars: "The Carlist battalions, which penetrated into Catalonia, have been defeated by part of the Foreign legion, near Urgel; they could not make any stand against the soldiers who had served in Africa. Besides they are without resources; had no bread; and met with no sympathy in the Catalonians, who are swayed by passions opposed to those of the Carlists. According to the soldiers of the Carlist expedition desert in great numbers, and surrender in bands of 15 or 20 to the Queen's authorities. The partisans of Don Carlos must certainly be surprised that most of the bands which infest Catalonia looked with an evil eye at the attempt which has failed.

A conspiracy to deliver up St. Sebastian to the Carlists was discovered by the delivery of a letter through mistake, to a Colonel of the line, instead of a Colonel of Urbans, who had engaged to perform the traitorous act. He is in confinement. A proclamation of Gen. Palafox has also appeared, addressed from Madrid, to the inhabitants of Arragon, on his acceptance of the office of Captain-General of that kingdom.

Don E. Romero, sent by Torreno's government to foment the disorders of Andalusia, was arrested on the 9th at Seville.

The Junta of Motril has taken upon it to declare all sects and forms of worship to be free and permitted.

Tidings had reached Bayonne of the disappearance of Don Carlos from his head quarters at Quincecos on the night of the 22d and 23d ult.

Spanish Expedition.—Dispatches were received this morning by Colonel Carbonel, the agent of the Queen of Spain in London, from General de Lacy Evans, dated Bilbao, the 30th ult. The first divisions of the British auxiliary force, under the command of Brigadier General Chichester and Reid, was to march the next day upon Vittoria, where they would take up their winter-quarters and well discipline the men, previous to commencing the grand campaign in the spring.

It is said that the delay of the accession of Frankfort to the commercial union, is owing to the refusal of the British government to renounce the treaty of commerce lately made with that city. The Senate can obtain no answer from London; yet it is said that England resists, not for its own interest, but for that of Frankfort, in order to obtain for it the same conditions as those granted to Leipzig.—German Paper.

The Monitor announces the arrivals in Paris of Gen. Sebastiani from London; and also of Redschid Bey, from Constantinople, as Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary from the Ottoman Porte to the King of the French.

The prisoner Fieschi is declared by his medical attendants to be now completely cured of his wounds. His accomplice, Morey, deprived of the means of self-destruction, persists in his resolution of starving himself to death.

The Legislature of New Jersey have appointed Peter D. Vroom, Governor, and James D. Westcott, Secretary of State.—Louisville Adv.

An ordinance was passed some time ago, by the authorities of St. Louis, prohibiting slaves from driving drays within the limits of the corporation. The Supreme Court has decided, that the Ordinance is unconstitutional and void.

Louisville Journal.

Col. James Hill, a decided Van Burenite, has been elected to the Senate of Alabama, from Bibb county, by a majority of seventy, over Gen. James Goodwin, the White candidate. The election was to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. David R. Boyd.—Louisville Adv.

The Vicksburg Register of the 29th ult. says, "we have just been informed by a passenger on board a steam boat, that the Planter's Bank at Natchez has bought out the United States Branch Bank at that place—that is, all the debts and credits of the latter are transferred to the former.—lb.

From the Louisville Price-Current.

NOVEMBER 7, 1835.
The Ohio has continued to recede slowly since our last publication until Thursday; since that time it has rose about 4 inches—the depth of water on the Falls is 3 feet 3 inches.

Business during the week has been fair, but in consequence of two or three days rain it has not been so brisk as last week; but we may anticipate a constant improvement in business as the season advances. The large class of steamboats are now making their first trip this season, and on their return we may expect considerable animation and bustle.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bagging and Rope.—The former, of a good quality, has been sold during the past week at 24 cents; and the latter at 12 cents. Arrived this week, 1454 pieces Bagging, 893 coils Rope. Shipped, and sold, 4013 pieces Bagging, and 2998 coils Rope.

Bacon.—We continue to give this article a place in our remarks from habit, merely; as there is none in market, except at retail.

Coffee.—The business doing in Coffee is at quotations, and the demand much the same, limited. Arrived this week 60 bags—Shipped, 100 do.

Cotton.—The operations during the week are limited, but we notice some sales made to city and country dealers, within the range of our quotations. Arrived this week, 25 bales.

Flour.—In this article the market is rather inactive, we notice a few sales of small lots at \$6.50 a \$6.75.

Feathers.—is still advancing, 35 cents is readily given.

Hides.—Our quotations are the rates at which the principal part of the business is doing. The market has an ample supply. Arrived this week, 554.

Mackerel.—The receipts of Mackerel as yet, have been very scanty; sales of small lots are making at quotations. Arrived this week, 182 bbls.

Molasses.—The demand is fair, and it is going off gradually at 38 a 40 cents per gallon. Shipped this week, 100 bbls.

Tea.—In this article the supply is ample and demand good. Sales are making at 85 a 90 cts. per lb. Arrived this week, 1885 lbs.

Sugar.—This article is growing scarce and purchasers buy sparingly on account of the advanced prices.

Whiskey comes in slowly, and 39 a 40 cents is readily given from wagons, and 41 from stores.

Wheat.—This article comes in slowly, and we continue to quote as last week.

LEXINGTON FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

TREASURER'S REPORT, for 1835.
1835. Money received from subscribers for the relief of the poor of the town \$54 75
Interest on Medical Hall stock 12 00
Donation from a gentleman 5 00
Balance on hand from 1834, 71 75
Expended for the poor 41 56
Leaving in the Treasury \$16 44

A. V. SAYRE, Treasurer.

Managers for the ensuing year:
Mrs. John Norton, President.
Mrs. Eliza Rose, 1st Vice President.
Mrs. C. Pilkington, 2d Vice President.
Mrs. E. Coos, Secretary.
Mrs. A. V. Sayre, Treasurer.

MANAGERS.
Miss Short,
Mrs. Beach,
Mrs. Porter,
Mrs. Hamilton,
Mrs. Stepto,
Mrs. Patrick,
Mrs. J. E. Boswell,
Mrs. Bruen,
Mrs. Orear.

MARRIED.—In Harrodsburgh, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. W. Holman, Dr. Jas. HARDIN, of Bardstown, to Miss JANE T. CHINN, daughter of Mr. Christopher Chinn, of Harrodsburgh.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

STAYED or stolen from the STRAY at Huggins's corner, in Lexington, on Friday last, between 3 and 5 o'clock, p. m., a small good looking BAY HORSE, about 6 or 7 years old, had a small spot of white on his face, black mane, tail, and legs, shod all round, and is a remarkable fine pacer; had on a small new saddle, with brass stirrups, and a new bridle of yellow leather.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief and horse, (should he be stolen) or ten dollars for the horse alone; a corresponding reward will be given for any information relative to the horse, saddle, and bridle, whereby they can be found, if perchance he should have broken loose and gone astray. Direct any information to

A. MCCOY,

Fayette co. Nov. 7.—45-3t near Lexington.

THIS MORNING, Nov. 14, will be sold by D. Bradford & Co. opposite the Market, for cash, 13 bbls. OLD RECTIFIED WHISKY, 3 do. MACKEREL, together with HOUSE FURNITURE.

Sale at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Lex. Nov. 14, 1835.—45-1t

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with no ordinary degree of reluctance, that the undersigned address the public through the medium of a handbill, nor would they by any trivial circumstance be induced so to do, were it not for the fact, that an *unlucky combination* has been formed by the Journeymen and a portion of the Master Tailors of this city, which has, and if not suppressed, will more seriously affect the interests, not only of the undersigned, but the whole public.

A few unvarnished facts will place the matter before an intelligent community in its true light. Some two or three years ago, the Journeymen Tailors of this city formed without any charter or legal authority, what is called a Journeymen Tailors' Society, passed laws and resolutions, not only for their own government, but for the government of their employers. In the spring of 1835, they made out a bill of prices, which the employers agreed to give. Not satisfied with this bill, by the rates of which they were enabled to make at the rate of from \$3 to \$3 per day, on the 15th of September last, they formed a new bill from 10 to 30 per cent. higher than the other.

The employers, although conscious that it was an imposition, and with the hope and by the assurance of some that it would be the last demand of the kind, signed the bill. But so far from satisfying them, it only sharpened their appetite, not only for higher wages, but for the control of our whole business; for, on Friday morning of last week, we were informed by a portion of our hands, that on the previous evening, they had passed a resolution in society, that no employer should be allowed, on pain of his Journeymen leaving him, to have any work, except Vests and Pantalons, made out of the shop, thereby depriving us of having coarse Cloaks, James Coats, &c. made at all, for on such work, the Journeymen's prices amount to, or at least as much, as such garments would sell for when made up. To all this we submitted, not, however, without a murmur. Then, on yesterday morning, we were presented with a new bill, with an addition of 50 cents on a plain Coat, besides several additions on other work, too high to be borne by the undersigned, without raising our prices on the customer, and this we do not wish to do, because, we believe the prices are now higher on many descriptions of work than the public are able or can afford to pay. In fact, we know the high prices of some work has driven an immense amount of business from us, and not only from us, but from the merchants of the city, for when a farmer gets his work made in the country he goes to the country stores for his goods, trimmings, &c.

When the last mentioned bill was presented, it was rejected with indignity by all the Master Tailors of the city, with the exception of a firm called north & mott, who signed the bill, and declared it moderate one. The undersigned held a meeting last evening, to which the above firm of north & mott, were invited to attend, which they refused to do. At this meeting, the undersigned agreed and pledged themselves each to the other, that rather than submit to so gross and palpable an imposition, they would close their back shops entirely; and we call upon the public to co-operate with us in resisting such an unwarrantable combination.—We will accommodate those who want work done, in the best manner we possibly can, under the circumstances.

To show the public the liberality of the demand, we will here give a synopsis of our prices, and that of the Journeymen in parallel lines:

Master Tailors' prices. Journeymen's prices.
For plain Coats \$8 00 For plain Coats \$6 50
" 4 full trim'd. 10 00 " 4 full trim'd. 8 25
" full trimmed 12 00 " full trimmed 10 00
Cloaks heretofore 7 50 their price now 8 00

By a comparison of these prices, the public will see, that the employer has less by 25 per cent, on his work. And we think no man of reason will say, that we can furnish shop, tools, wood, candles, and a boy to wait on Journeymen, at an advance of 25 per cent, on their work.

Respectfully, the public's humble servants,
WILLIAMS & WILSON,
J. T. FRAZER & CO.
RANKIN & HUEY,
JOSEPH BIGGS.

Lex. Nov. 7, 1835—45

NEW GROCERY STORE.

LEO TIBBATTS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Grocery business at his father's old stand, 5th street, opposite the Court-house, where he intends to keep a general assortment of

GROCERIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS;
and all such articles as are usually sold by Grocers.
Lex. Sept. 17, 1835—45-3m

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING THE SALE OF WOOD within the City of Lexington.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen of the City of Lexington, that there shall be annually appointed by the Mayor and Board of Councilmen four Inspectors of Wood. One to reside or keep their office in each Ward of the City.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1836, no wood shall be bought or sold within the City, from Wagons or other Vehicles unless said wagon or other vehicle has been measured and marked by said Inspectors as hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 3. Be it further ordained, that said Inspectors or either of them shall, upon application by the owner or driver (if a free person) of any wagon or other vehicle, measure the same, designating on the different parts such measurement and making on the outside in some conspicuous place the quantity of wood which said wagon may contain, and that such wagon or other vehicle have the cross pieces connecting the top of the wagon body, made of wood and not of chains, which said cross pieces shall have their lengths severally marked upon them.

SEC. 4. Be it further ordained, that the said Inspectors shall be allowed for their services twenty-five cents, for each wagon or other vehicle to be paid by the owner or driver of said wagon or other vehicle to be paid by the owner or driver of said wagon or other vehicle.

SEC. 5. Be it further ordained, that any person violating this ordinance or any portion thereof shall, if a free person, for each and every offence, be fined in a sum not exceeding \$5 and costs, and if a slave, he shall receive ten lashes on his bare back.

The foregoing ordinance was regularly passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Councilmen on the 5th of November, 1835.

JAMES E. DAVIS, Mayor.

DANIEL BRADFORD, Clerk.

November 13—45-3t

ELECTION OF CITY OFFICERS.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN, that the Mayor and Councilmen of the City of Lexington will meet at the Council Chamber, on Wednesday next, the 19th Nov., to elect

A City Marshal,
A Day Watchman, and
A Night Watchman.

to continue in office until the end of the present year, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified. Candidates will leave their names with the Clerk. By order of the Board,
DANIEL BRADFORD,
Clerk of the City.

Nov. 13—45-1t

PORK!! PORK!! PORK!!!

The highest price will be given in Cash for PORK. Apply to
JNO. W. HUNT & SON.

FINE GOOSE-CREEK SALT

Just received, and for sale by
D. BRADFORD & CO.,
Sept. 17, 1835. Opposite the Market.

AN ECLIPSE OF THE COMET!!!!

IN DECEMBER!!!

THE Comet has attracted its share of public notice. Sylvester invites particular attention to the **ECLIPSE** on the 19th December next, which will appear in the substantial form of

30 THOUSAND DOLLARS

Sundry other attractive Eclipses will also occur in that month. Look to the following list of DAZZLING SPLENDOR, and delay not a moment in forwarding your orders to Fortune's favorite son

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, N. Y.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 25.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday December 5, 1835.

SCHEME.

25 PRIZES OF 1000 Dollars!
\$25,000, 7,000,
\$5,000 dollars!—3,412 dollars!—2,000 dollars!
25 prizes of 600 dollars!—25 prizes of 500 dollars!—40 of 250 dollars!
112 of 100 dollars. &c.

Tickets only Eight Dollars.
A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for 100 dollars. Packages of Halves, Quarters, and Eighths, in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 42 for 1835.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Thursday, December 7, 1835.

CAPITALS.

20,000 DOLLARS

5,000 dollars—3,000 dollars—2,500 dollars,
1,036 dollars—20 of 500 dollars—30 of 200 dollars—30 of 150 dollars—35 of 100, &c.

Tickets only Five Dollars.
Certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will cost only \$55. Halves and quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

THE ECLIPSE.

13 PRIZES IN 25 TICKETS!!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS No. 26.

For the benefit of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

CITY ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held on Saturday, the 21st of November inst., for a Councilman in Ward No. 4, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. O. Harrison, at the following places, and under the supervision of the following Ward Inspectors, viz:

IN WARD No. 1. At F. Krickle's Tavern—John Hull, T. C. O'neal, and Thos. Dolan, Inspectors.

IN WARD No. 2. At John W. Trumbull's Grocery Store—Wm. Ashton, J. W. Trumbull, and John Lowry, Inspectors.

IN WARD No. 3. At the Court House—Peter Higbee, John Henry and Thomas Nelson, Inspectors.

IN WARD No. 4. At J. Brennan's Hotel—J. G. McKimsey, John Brennan and David Megow, Inspectors.

The election will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and close at 5 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Board,
DAN L. BRADFORD, Clerk.
Nov. 6, 1835—44-14

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the farm on which he now resides, in Scott county, on the waters of the North Elkhorn, five miles from Georgetown, containing about 105 ACRES.

The improvements consist of a Brick Dwelling House, Smoke House, a Dairy, Hewed-log Kitchen, Barn, &c., all nearly new. About one half the land is cleared, and has a good supply of never failing water. The remainder is heavily covered with choice timber. The above farm offers as great inducements as any of the same size in the country.

The above land lies between the road from Georgetown to Frankfort and the Ironworks road, and joins the farm of John Brahmam. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, who will show the property to any person wishing to purchase.

B. F. DRAKE.
Nov. 8, 1835—44-14

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

JUST received, a fresh supply of choice Baltimore OYSTERS, put up this Fall—will be served up on the shortest notice and in the best style. Families supplied on liberal terms.

JOHN MCKENZIE,
Mill street, Lexington.
Nov. 6, 1835—44-14

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until the 15th day of December next, for the graduation, construction and bridging of 15 miles of the Richmond and Lexington Turnpike Road, 10 of which extends from Lexington in the direction of Clay's Ferry, on the Kentucky river, and 5 miles, commencing at the Kentucky river, and terminating at Foxtown.

Plan of construction and form of proposals can be seen by the 8th, and the line will be shown the 1st and 11th of December.

By order of the Board,
W. RUSSELL BRADFORD, Eng'g.
Engineer's office, Lexington,
Nov. 4—44-15-16

The Richmond Chronicle will copy the above.

R. H. CHINN'S DEBTORS.

RE informed, that his notes and accounts are placed in the hands of the undersigned for collection. Such as remain unpaid on the first of January next, are directed to be placed in suit.

HUNT & JOHNSON.
Nov. 4, 1835—44-14

WHEAT! WHEAT!

CASH will be given for 5000 bushels of first rate WHEAT by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Nov. 4, 1835—44-14

HEMP SEED! HEMP SEED!

CASH will be given for 1000 bushels of good HEMP SEED, by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Nov. 4—44-14

FOR SALE.

A SMALL LOT of TIMOTHY and BLUE GRASS SEED, by

JOHN W. HUNT & SON.
Nov. 4—44-14

A VERY VALUABLE IMPROVED FARM.

IN Kentucky, 8 miles from Cincinnati and Covington, between Licking River and Bank Lick, is offered for sale. The contemplated rail road from Cincinnati to Charleston, South Carolina, will pass within a few hundred yards of the land. Other improvements in roads near it, are in view. There are 450 acres of land, upwards of 200 of which are under cultivation, 60 to 70 acres are in meadow. The soil is very fertile, producing heavy crops of grain, corn, tobacco, &c. The main dwelling is of brick, and cost upwards of three thousand dollars. There are a number of out-houses. It may be divided into two farms, both of which will have abundance of the best timber, walnut, ash, maple, oak, poplar, beech, &c. The situation is remarkably healthy. On it are two large and excellent apple orchards of choice fruit, and a number of peach, cherry, and pear trees. The stock of horses, cattle, &c., wagons, ploughs, and other farming utensils, and a large portion of the corn, wheat, and oat crops, are also for sale. Few farms are superior to it in regard to health, advantages and fertility. Possession can be had in a short time.

12 Building Lots, in the western part of the city, each 25 by 100 feet, reaching to a 20 feet alley; and 3 others, each 30 by 130 feet, on the corporation line, near the head of Broadway, are for sale.

ALSO:
39 or 40 large lots in Piqua, a very flourishing town, 28 miles north of Dayton, on the line of the Canal. Five or six of the lots are intersected by the Canal, and are very eligible for warehouses. Two of them adjoining, afforded one of the finest mill seats with water privilege from the Canal, in that section of country, and are situated in a town site. They are very valuable, and deserve the attention of those who wish to invest capital in either the milling or manufacturing business.

For particulars, apply at the corner of Fifth and Vine, or next door to Vine on Park street.

JOHN W. PICKET.
October 14, 1835—44-14

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of MORTON, ILES & WRIGHT was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by ILES and WRIGHT, and all persons having accounts with the late firm are requested to call and settle the same with them.

GABRIEL I. MORTON,
THOMAS J. ILES,
SAMUEL M. WRIGHT
Lex. Oct 15, 1835—43-6t

ILES & WRIGHT.

THANKFUL for past favors, would respectfully inform their friends, and the public, that they have on hand

A LARGE STOCK OF SEASONABLE STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

which they will dispose of low for cash or country produce. They invite purchasers to call and examine their stock of Goods, which is not inferior to any other in the city.

Lexington, Oct 27, 1835—43-6t

The Observer and Reporter, and Kentucky Gazette will insert the above 6 times.—Intel.

NEW GOODS.—The subscribers

are receiving at their stand on Main-street, two doors above the Post Office, their Fall and Winter GOODS, among which are, a well selected assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinets, and French and English Merinos; a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's SHOES and BOOTS. Fur Caps and Capes, Carpeting and Rugs, Hardware, Queensware, French & English China-sets—Glassware—Groceries—Java Coffee, (a superior article).

SAMUEL ROBINSON & CO.
Lex. Sept. 17, 1835—37-14

M. E. BROWNING & CO.

HAVING purchased of CALLED WORLEY, his stock of MERCHANDISE, which is extensive and well assorted, now offer it Wholesale and Retail, on as fair and reasonable terms as like goods can be bought in any market west of the mountains. They are resolved to spare no pains to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. To the old patrons of the house, they look with much confidence, and solicit a continuance of their custom, from which it is hoped a mutual benefit and satisfaction will be derived.

CALLED WORLEY, having sold his stock of merchandise to M. E. BROWNING & Co., takes great pleasure in recommending to his old customers and patrons, a continuance of their dealing with his successors, at the old stand, opposite the upper end of the Public Square. He would at the same time very sincerely return his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him during his continuance in business. It is his wish as speedily as possible to close his business, and he hopes that all those who have open accounts will call and close them by note or payment without delay.

Lex. June 15, 1835—24-14

R. PINDELL & J. F. PIERSON,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

HAVING united themselves in the practice of their profession, promise punctual attendance to all business confided to them in this and the adjoining counties. Office on Short street, East of the Courthouse, formerly occupied by Chas. Humphreys, esq. Oct 21, 1835—42-2m

NEW GOODS

FOR FALL & WINTER SALES FOR 1835—'36.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising every article usually kept in a Dry Good Store, to which he invites the attention of all persons visiting the city for the purpose of purchasing goods. He has a splendid lot of Cloths and Cassimers, and many new and fashionable articles, all of which as usual, will be sold at a small advance.

J. A. G. MCKINNEY.
Lex. Oct. 13, 1835—41-8t

The Lintory and Gazette will insert this 8 times.—Intelligencer.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THE VILLIAN!! On Friday last, a man who calls himself JESSE NOKES, whose real name is supposed to be JESSE GREEN, borrowed from a negro man, a slave belonging to Robt. Looney, a SORREL MARE, 3 years old last spring, about 16 hands high, both hind feet white near to the pastern joints, short before, a star in the forehead, and branded on one shoulder, (not recollected which,) with the figure 2, and has a long tail. Nokes is about 5 feet 10 inches high, appears to be about 26 or 27 years of age, square stout made, a small scar across his nose, fond of gambling and dissipated company; has a pair of mixed jeans pantaloons, a large blue frock coat, and white hair. The above reward will be given for the mare and Nokes, or 10 dollars for the mare alone.

ALFRED LOONEY.
Oct. 21, 1835—42-2m

Intelligencer and Gazette will insert the above 3 times weekly, and send their accounts to this office.—Observer.

Cheap Queensware

(AT COST!) 5 CRATES assorted WARE, Dinner and Breakfast PLATES, CUPS, and SAUCERS, &c. Also, Just opened, 1 CASE CHINA TEA SETS, at the low price of \$3. Call and see.

JAMES & BROTHER.
Lexington, Oct 14—41-14

I WISH TO EMPLOY

A GOOD FARMER AND MANAGER OF HANDS, as an overseer for the next year, with or without a family. Those wishing to engage, will do well to apply immediately.

GEO. W. MORTON.
Lexington, Oct 14, 1835—41-6t

The Observer and Intelligencer will publish the above 6 weeks each.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

BETWEEN 270 and 280 Acres of LAND, not surpassed in soil, situation, water, and timber, by any in the State, lying about 12 miles from Nicholasville, near the Turnpike road, leading from Lexington to the Mouth of Hickman; about 150 cleared and under good fence, the remainder first rate timber; a brick dwelling house, with a barn and other necessary out-buildings; an orchard of very superior fruit; a good Apple Mill and Cider Press. Any person wishing to examine the premises, can do so by calling on Mr. ALEXANDER WELCH, who lives adjoining to the subscriber near Lexington. THE STOCK, CROP, and FARMING UTENSILS can be had with the Farm, if the purchaser may wish them. An early application is desired, as if the farm is not soon sold, an arrangement will be made for raising another crop.

A. B. MORTON.
Fayette co. Oct 28, 1835—43-7t

B. W. & H. B. TODD,

HAVE received a large and general assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public; and which they offer on liberal terms.

On hand, a few extra fine CAMELS' HAIR and MERINO SHAWLS, and a few pieces finest SILK CAMEL.

Expected in a few days, a large assortment of SALMON and FAWN colored MERINO and CHALLY SHAWLS of all sizes.

Lexington, Oct 26—43-14

The Observer and Reporter and Gazette will publish the above till forbid.—Intelligencer.

\$100 REWARD.

STOP THE SWINDLER. A MAN by the name of CALVIN HALE, a carriage maker, by trade, came to this place, in the month of June last, and commenced work, repairing carriages, gigs, &c.—and contracted debts with merchants and citizens to the amount of \$700. He is from the State of New Hampshire; his height is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches, thin visaged, quick spoken and of rather a prepossessing appearance, about 28 or 30 years of age. He was agent for a Mr. Samuel H. Dixon, of Philadelphia, for the sale of a Machine for boring and mortising holes. The above reward will be given by the subscribers, for his confinement in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice.

J. & J. C. BULL,
W. M. GAINS,
MULLINS & WHITNEY.
Harrdsburg, Ky. Oct. 27, 1835.

Editors will subserve the cause of justice by giving this an insertion.

FRENCH CHINA.

SUPPER DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Desert Services, to match with Splendid Fruit Baskets; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable China-ware; viz:—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks, 1 splendid Satt Cut Glass Girandoles, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened.

JAMES & BROTHER.
June 22, 1835—28-14

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stole

from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September inst, between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing \$120 in half eagles, \$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank, \$350 mostly in 10 dollar notes of the Lex. Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

1 Silver tumbler, bottom worn out, containing \$30 in U. S. money, and the balance full of silver change—Also in the tumbler, an old fashioned coin commonly called a "Cob dollar," nearly a triangle, without letters or figures on it, which has been in my family near seventy years.

1 Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, for one hundred shares.

1 Certificate for two shares of my own.

Also, about \$15,000 in due bills &c. all payable to G. Keen; among which, the following are recollect:

1 note on Darwin Johnson, due 15th September inst, for 200 dollars.

1 note on John Keiser, due 25th December next, for 108 dollars.

1 note on John B. Higbee, due 25th December next, for 40 dollars.

1 note on Thomas Hendricks due 25th December next for 30 dollars.

4 notes on Thomas S. Reid & J. R. Sloan amounting to \$750.

1 note on Nathaniel Gist, due 17 or 18 years ago, for \$100.

1 note on Jesse Bayles, for \$5.

A receipt from John Norton for 25 or \$2600.

A contract between O. Keen, and N. H. Hall and wife for rent of a plantation, dated about five years past.

A memorandum of a judgment of the Fayette Circuit court against A. Legend, dated some years back, for about \$140, signed by General Thomas Bodley, Clerk of the Court.

The reward will be paid for the delivery of the case and contents to me, or such information that I can get them.

O. KEEN.
Lexington Sept 15th, 1835—36-14

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copious as these means of intellectual supply, more are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details, beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance, from the employment of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friends or family, valuable works, complete, on all the branches of useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biography, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely and judiciously selected. With precision, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire works which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and hebdomadary journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the constant enterprise in which they are now about to embark, as well as the abundance of the materials to give it value in the eyes of the public. As far as judicious selection and arrangement are concerned, readers will, it is hoped, have reason to be fully satisfied, as the editor of the Library is not a stranger to them, but has more than once obtained their favorable suffrages for his past literary efforts.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers. In stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, extra volume; and the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the Library.

The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent, or a copy of the work for one year.

A specimen of the work, or any information respecting it may be obtained by addressing the publishers, post paid.

E. L. CAREY & A. HART,
July 17, 1835—42 Philadelphia.

FOR SALE.

A half league of land, in Austin's Colony, Texas, very eligibly situated on Dick's or Dickson's Creek, a navigable stream, emptying into Galveston Bay, at whose mouth the town of Poshatan is laid out, commanding a fine harbor. The above tract was selected for the proprietor by persons familiar with every league in the Colony—it consists of a mixture of prairie and timber land, and is the finest that can be for the cultivation of Cotton or Sugar, all conditions having been fulfilled, and expenses paid. It is recommended to persons disposed to emigrate to Texas, as saving much trouble, expense and delay. Inquire at this office.

Lex Aug 27, 1835—35-14



BLACKSMITH BUSINESS.

carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS in all its various branches. All work entrusted to him shall be executed in the best possible manner. He hopes, therefore, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. He intends keeping constantly on hand, a supply of AXES, which he warrants equal to any that can be had. His Shop is on the northwest corner of Lexington and Hill streets, immediately above David McGowan's stable.

WILLIAM VAN PELT.
Sept 30, 1835—33-14

The Gazette will copy the above.—Observer & Reporter.

SADDLE & HARNESS BUSINESS.

BERNARD B. BUSBY, respectfully informs the public in general that he has commenced the SADDLERY BUSINESS, on Main-St. in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Taylor, as a Confectionary and near opposite the Post Office. Having long experience at the business, he flatters himself with the opinion that he can give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with a call.

SPRING SADDLES, made on a new and approved plan. Every other article in the line made to suit customers and others, of the best materials and workmanship, and on the most reasonable terms.

RACE SADDLES made on the most improved plan.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1835—40-3m

The Gazette will publish the above 3 months.—Observer & Reporter.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold the highest bidder, on the 18th of November next, (if not previously disposed of), my PLANTATION, consisting of 200 or 70 acres; about 22 likely NEGROES amongst them many likely men and boys. My stock of Horses, (some of which are very fine), Cattle and Sheep, Wheat, Oats, Hay, 15 acres of HEMP, all of the stock. All the plantation tools, House and Kitchen FURNITURE.

A credit of 12 months will be given for all sums over \$10, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; all sums under \$10 to be cash in hand, and no property to be removed until these terms are complied with. The Negroes to be sold for cash in hand, if sold at all.

WILLIAM BOON.
Fayette county, Oct 13, 1835—41-14

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

The winter session of this institution will commence on the 24 Monday in November, and continue 21 weeks.

The course of studies is as full and thorough as in any College in the western country.

The Library, Philosophical Apparatus, Mathematical Instruments, &c. are selected with care. The course of languages is such as is generally pursued in our most distinguished literary institutions; that of mathematics is essentially the same as that pursued at the Military Academy at West Point, and at Cambridge University.

The students will be required to remain in their recitation rooms with the professors, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock, P. M. with an interval of one hour, from twelve to one. No student will be exempted from this regulation. It will save them a great portion of the expense of fuel, will advance them more rapidly in their studies, and keep them removed from corrupting scenes, incident to every town.

Every student who enters this institution will be required to subscribe a declaration upon honor, to abstain wholly from the use of every species of intoxicating liquor, and from all participation, either directly or indirectly, in any game of chance during his connection with the institution. This condition is indispensable; for whatever anxiety the professors feel for the prosperity of the institution with which they are connected, they cannot consent to draw down a moral pestilence upon the community with which they are identified, and to endanger the virtue and happiness of those with whom they are connected by stronger ties.

Georgetown Ky. Sept 21, 1835—41-4w

THE SCHOOL FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS.

NEEDS will commence its second session on Monday, the 9th day of Nov. 1835.

The Professor of Mathematics is proud and happy in being able to announce to the public, the most triumphant success of his experiment. Young gentlemen of the first order of talents, from every quarter of the Union, have assembled here to avail themselves of the advantages of this school, connected with the Georgetown College, one of the most flourishing institutions in the west.

Several who were advanced on entering the school have been able to complete all the course in six months, including the theory and practice of Civil Engineering—thus qualifying themselves at an expense of \$75, for an honorable, a healthy, and a lucrative pursuit, in which they can command for their services at the outset, from 500 to 1000 dollars per annum, and with the experience of one or two years, the double of the latter sum.

The course is as follows, viz: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Conic Sections, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Engineering, and a tour in the vacation, which the practical part of the course is attended to—the Professor attending the class with his Theodolite, Surveyor's compass, Levelling instrument, and all the necessary apparatus for taking a Topographical, Geological and Mineralogical survey of the country of the distance of about twenty miles from Georgetown. The text books can be had in Georgetown as cheap as they can be procured in the west.

TERMS.—Boarding and lodging can be had at two dollars per week. The expense of fuel, lights, and washing, will be light, depending mainly on the number of students that occupy a room. Tuition is \$20 a session in advance. An extra fee of \$20 will be charged for the attendance and instruction of the Professor during the vacation, in making a reconnaissance of some route of 20 miles in extent, including a Topographical, Geological, and Mineralogical survey of the country.

Only one extra fee will be charged the same student, and this will entitle him to attend the class on one, two, or three tours without further charge.

Georgetown Ky. Sept 21, 1835—41-4w

MILITARY SCHOOL.

A volunteer company of Cadets will be formed by the students of the Georgetown College, next session, commencing on the 9th day of November, for the purpose of learning the MILITARY TACTICS, as taught at West Point.

Georgetown, Oct. 13, 1835—41-4t

NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY

STOCK. Wanted to purchase a few hundred Shares.

DAVID A. SAYRE.
July 19 1835—24-14

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WILLIAM ADAMS,

HAT MANUFACTURER, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

RESPECTFULLY returns his grateful acknowledgements to the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, generally, for the very liberal patronage they have given him for many years past. He begs leave to inform them that he still continues to Manufacture HATS out of the best kind of materials. He will attend to all orders for work, in his line of business, with punctuality and despatch.

(All those having long standing accounts will confer a favor on me, long to be remembered, if they will call on me and settle their accounts, as our business cannot be carried on without that thing needful, called MONEY.)

W. A.
June 14, 1834—23-14

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MAIN-STREET, A FEW DOORS BELOW THE PHOENIX HOTEL.

KEEPS constantly on hand an assortment of Gentlemen's Fashionable Ready made Clothing, consisting of CLOAKS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, COATS, PANTALOONS, VESTS, STOCKS, GLOVES, HOSK, &c. Together with an excellent stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. Also, a general assortment of Fancy Articles in his line, which will be sold unusually low for cash.

Gentlemen ordering cloths, may rest assured that they shall be made to please them, in style and taste, equal to the work of any Establishment in the city, he has in his employ workmen of the best kind, from Europe and the Eastern Cities.

Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

Lex. Dec. 20, 1834.

STONE CUTTING.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEAD AND FOOT STONES and DOOR SILLS, with almost every article in the above line of business, can at present be had of the subscriber, and forwarded to any part of the State, from the Lexington Stone Yard, Upper street; on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

P. DOYLE.
N. B. I will attend to the putting up of work, when taken from my shop; at any place within 15 miles of the city.

Lex. June 2, 1835—22-14

CHEAP SIGN PAINTING.

In the neatest manner, and as cheap as any work of the kind in the country.

THE subscriber has removed his residence to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Bruce opposite Mess. Postlethwaite and Brennan's, where those who please to favor him with their commands will be punctually attended to, in the neatest manner and on moderate terms.

JOHN JONES.
N. B. The person to whom I lent, some two or three years since, the first volume of the "Herald and the Arts," will please return it. J. J. BAGGING SHUTTLES for sale by J. J. Lex. May 34, 1834—17-14

SPANISH SOLE LEATHER.

2000 Sides Spanish Sole Leather, 500 do very heavy for negroes shoes, 25 doz Philadelphia Calf Skins, 10 do heavy Upper Leather. Striped and plain Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, 20 bbls. Tanners Oil, (Superior quality) for sale by MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lex Sept 1, 1835—35-3m

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

of Hartford, Conn. HAVE paid within a few years past in the Western States for losses by Fire, about

300,000 Dollars!!

and are still willing to assume and continue RISKS AGAINST FIRE.

By E. K. SAYRE, ATT. AT LAW, their agent, on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

E. K. SAYRE,
Corner Short St. & Jordan's Row.
Lexington, March 21, 1835—12-14

DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER

GRATEFUL for the liberal practice he has already had, respectfully tenders a continuance of his services to the citizens of Lexington and the adjoining country, in the various branches of his profession, viz:

Practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. &c.

His office is on Short-street, three doors below the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may always be found, except when professionally absent.

Aug. 12, 1835—32-14

DOCTOR CHINN

returns his thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has received since his removal to the city of Lexington, and would inform them, that with the view of permanently settling himself, he has purchased and moved to the late residence of Dr. Yandell, on Hill street, and intends devoting his attention exclusively to his profession. When not absent on professional engagements, he may generally be found, in the day time, at the store of ELLIS and CHINN.

Sep 30, 1835—39-2m

The Intelligencer and Gazette will insert the above two months weekly.—Obs. & Rep.

LEXINGTON BREWERY.

are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewery having taken it into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the Western country, his no hesitation in assuring the readers and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years.

Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of as good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.

BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY. Wanted—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above-Brewery. Farmers supplied with full barley for seed.

CLARY & Co.
August 19, 1835—34-6m

BOARDING SCHOOL IN LEXINGTON,

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Rev. H. L. Leacock intends to open a school on the 1st Monday of October, for the instruction of young Ladies in all the most useful branches of an English education.

Competent persons will be provided for teaching Music, French, and Drawing.

Such persons as are disposed to favor him with their patronage, may refer to the Right Rev. Bishop Smith, J. E. Cooke, M. D. and L. P. Yandell, M. D., for further information.

Theological Seminary,
Lex. Sept. 16th, 1835. 37-2m.

REMOVAL.—DR. YAN-

DEL has removed his residence to the house on Poplar Row, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, and more recently by Edward Barry Esq.

Oct. 2, 1835—39-6t

CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has just completed a thorough repair of his shop, and is now ready to wait upon his customers with any thing in the Cabinet line. He will, at the shortest notice, be able to furnish COFFINS of all sizes and descriptions. He has a NEW HEARSE for the better convenience of the citizens. His present stock of CABINET W O R K is now, and will be kept equal to any in the Western Country. His shop is on the corner of Short and Limestone streets, diagonally opposite the Jail, and his family residence is in the two story brick adjoining. By strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

J. EDINGTON.
March 10, 1835.—10-6m

FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL for the proprietor, A FARM near the Rail-road, about 4 miles from Lexington, adjoining the farms of Col. Henry C. Payne and Benjamin Taylor, containing 150 ACRES of first rate land, nearly all well timbered. Apply to DARWIN JOHNSON.

March 6, 1835.—9-14

BLACKSMITHING.

THE public are respectfully informed, that JOSIAH ENNIS, the late partner of John R. Shaw, has commenced the BLACKSMITHING on the corner of Hill & Main-cross streets, where he intends carrying it on in all of its various branches, and will be happy to wait on his friends and the public generally. His work shall be executed in a faithful manner, and he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOSIAH ENNIS.
August 16, 1834.—33-14

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of SHAW &